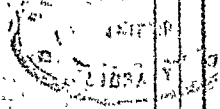




ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
KISHANGARH STATE
FOR THE
SAMBAT YEAR 1959
(ENDING JULY 1903).



AJMER.

PRINTED AT THE RAJPUTANA MISSION PRESS.

1904.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

- 32.—1. H. The Maharajah is still in the Imperial Cadet Corps and is making good progress, and is highly spoken of by his officers.
- 2.—During the year H. H. visited Bombay, Poona, Palanpur and Jaipur. H. H. was also present at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi.
- 3.—H. H. received a Coronation Gold Medal.
- 4.—Rao Bahadur Syam Sunderlalji was created a C. I. E.
- 5.—Dikshit Maharaj Jawan Singhji, H.H's. elder uncle, and Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lalji, C. I. E. are to receive the Coronation Silver Medals.
- 6.—In honour of the celebration of the Coronation Darbar, local rejoicings and festivities were held and the newly founded villages and new irrigation bunds were named Tajpuras and Tajsagars respectively, whilst trees were also planted in commemoration thereof.
- 7.—His Excellency the Viceroy stayed at Sarwar for half an hour on his way from Deoli to Nasirabad and inspected the garnet and other local manufactures in a Shamiana where he was received by the Diwan Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lalji, C. I. E., and Thakur Bharat Singhji of Raghunathpura, Member of Council.
- 8.—H. H. The Maharajah of Jaipur paid two flying visits to Kishangarh.
- 9.—H. H. The Maharawal of Dungarpore also visited Kishangarh during his Dashera vacations.
- 10.—The Monsoon was weak but the rains were timely. The Kharif was good, but cotton was restricted in area, and the limited Rabi did not thrive owing to the absence of winter rains and damage by frost.
- 11.—The substitution of cash assessment was not proceeded with, and suspension and remissions had to be made owing to the failure of crops.
- 12.—The Patelai system has been reformed, and trained patwaris have been engaged.
- 13.—The debts of the Fatehgarh estate have been liquidated by obtaining a loan of Rs. 48,000 on easier terms from Seth Nemi Chand of Ajmer. Steps have been taken for the introduction of Judicial Stamps into the Thikanas of Karkeri and Dhasuk also.
- 14.—There were 12 deaths among the Jagirdars. The infant Thakur of Bhadla also died during the year and the question of succession to his estate is under consideration. 12 Jagirs worth $10\frac{1}{2}$ horses have been resumed on account of voluntary resignation or absence of eligible heirs.
- 15.—The general scheme that has been in contemplation for the commutation of the services of Jagirdars has not been launched, as this year has been one of lean harvests. The services of ten petty Jagirdars and of a Tazimi Sardar, viz:—the Thakur of Hingonia, have however, as a beginning, been commuted to the annual payment of a portion of the progressive revenue of their estates.

16.—The Civil and Criminal courts continue to work. There is no improvement in the working of the courts of Those of Fatehgarh have however shown slow but steady improvement.

17.—There are now only two Municipal towns, viz:—Kishang Sarwar. Rupnagar is also to be created a Municipal town.

18.—The improved system of registration of births and deaths has worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

19.—The Lighting, Conservancy, Slaughter house and Meat market arrangements are satisfactory. More and extensive use of the Night-soil and Bone-ash manure has been arranged.

20.—The carpet factory has been re-opened and is doing well. The red cloth and chintz and choondri dyers are thriving.

21.—Khus wares are now made of a better quality than before. The Aluminium factory, the Tannery, the Soap and the Cigarette factories are doing well.

22.—The Silora stone, and the Tonka, Narwar, and Jhag Marbles and Stone lime works have been put on an organised footing which has stimulated the trade.

23.—The Somyag weaving and spinning mills have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. Cotton presses have done better than last year.

24.—The garnet industry has been far from prosperous during the year owing to the glut in the European markets. The distillation operations of Rosa grass oil were limited in extent on account of deficient rainfall.

25.—The arrangements for the improvement of the breed of the agricultural stock are giving good results, and a fresh supply of bulls has been obtained and distributed to village communities. There are two donkey stallions, but mule breeding is making slow progress. Two mule foals are in good condition.

26.—The Agricultural co-operative Banks are doing fairly well though they are still worked on a limited scale.

27.—The Forest Department continues to work satisfactorily. The total income of the Department is Rs 25,704. The Raj land reserved as forest is 41 square miles, i.e., about 5 per cent of the total area of the State. Two Jagir forests have been taken under Departmental supervision. Arrangements are in progress for taking over a third one. A forest Girdawar has been deputed for being trained at the Grass farms at Allahabad.

28.—The Himalayan wheat was sown in the agricultural farms to try its frost resisting properties.

29.—The Madar bask fibre has been found a suitable material for paper making. The Madar floss was sent to England to be tried for rope making and its cultivation is extended.

30.—The total income including the opening balance was Rs. 12,33,840, and the total expenditure Rs. 5,51,522, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,82,318 inclusive of invested capital of Rs 4,26,433.

31.—Further improvements have been made in the Medical Department. A private ward has been constructed for pardah nashin and respectable persons. House surgeon's quarters have been completed.

Arrangements have been made for opening a local fund dispensary at Rupnagar also.

32.—Vaccination operations are satisfactory.

33.—A Dai's class has been started.

34.—An epidemic of anthrax broke out in the Arain district and in all 142 cattle were inoculated with anthrax vaccine obtained from the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, and among the inoculations there was only one death.

35.—The High School at Kishangarh teaches up to the Middle standard of the Allahabad University in both the Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular Departments. In the former only 1 passed out of 3 sent up. The course of instruction in the Sanskrit Department has been re-organised and made conformable to the Benares examination. A provision for Rs 9,777 has been made for expenditure on education next year.

36.—A Boarding House with special arrangements for Rajputs and Charans, as well as for the sons of Brahmans, the holders of charitable grants of lands, has recently been opened at the capital. A cess has been levied on Sasan (Charan's) and Dohli lands to be spent on the education of their children.

37.—The Thakur of Bhadun has been sent to the Mayo College.

38.—There was no improvement in currency owing to persistent succession of bad harvests.

39.—The sale of Bhang and other intoxicating drugs has been regulated, and the rules for regulating the cultivation and import and export of opium have been introduced.

40.—The Abkari continues to be worked satisfactorily on the Central Distillery system under State management. The Abkari income has trebled and is expected in the next year to be four times what it was under the contractor. It has been thought advisable to keep the Abkari under State management until the lost ground has been recovered to its full capacity, before putting it up for auction.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Kishangarh State, for the Raj Sambat year 1959, ending July, 1903.

I.—GENERAL.

H. H. The Maharajah is still in the Imperial Cadet Corps. He continues to make good progress, and is highly spoken of by his officers.

He spent both his vacations at Kishangarh. He visited Bombay and Poona in October 1902 in company with Mr. Cobb, the then Resident at Jaipur, and while returning home paid a visit to Palanpur at the invitation of H. H. the Nawab Sahib there.

H. H. The Maharajah also paid nearly a fortnight's visit to Jaipur in March 1903, on the invitation of the Darbar there.

H. H. was present at Delhi with the Imperial Cadet Corps and took part in the various functions connected with the Coronation Darbar.

H. H. has been betrothed to the elder of the two surviving daughters of H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur—the fourth daughter of the latter who had been originally engaged to the Maharajah having died two years ago.

His Excellency the Viceroy passed Sarwar on his way from Deoli to Nasirabad and stayed for half an hour in a Shamiana where he was received by the Diwan and a Member of the State Council. Specimens of the various kinds of Sarwar garnets, both cut and uncut, of garnet jewellery, and other local manufactures were displayed in the Shamiana and shown to His Excellency.

H. H. The Maharajah of Jaipur paid two hurried visits to Kishangarh—once before his trip to England, and again after his return to India.

H. H. The Maharawal of Dungarpur paid a visit to Kishangarh during his Mayo College Dasehra vacations.

Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lalji, Diwan of the State, was created a C. I. E. at Delhi on 1st January 1903 on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

H. H. The Maharajah received the Coronation Gold Medal at Dehradun through the Imperial Cadet Corps Officers.

H. H's elder uncle and Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lalji are to receive the Coronation Silver Medals.

The trees that were planted in the towns and villages all over the state in commemoration of the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor are doing well. Fresh plantations have been made wherever the trees originally planted failed.

There were local rejoicings and festivities held in all the villages and towns of the Kishangarh state on the 1st January 1903 in honor of the celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty.

Illuminations, Darbars, prayers, release of prisoners, and remission of sentences, distribution of sweetmeats to children and of food to the poor, calling the newly founded villages and new irrigation bunds by the name of Tajpuras and Taj agars, formed the principal features of the local celebration.

II. - LAND ADMINISTRATION.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

The Monsoon was weak and the rainfall considerably below the average.

The rains were however timely except for a longish break which extended over the last week of July and the first three weeks of August.

The Monsoon moreover did not terminate early, but extended to the end of the third week of September.

The Kharif food grain crops were fairly good but cotton was restricted in area, being mostly confined to well lands. It was further damaged by frost.

The failure of water in wells and tanks precluded Rabi Sowings on the normal scale. The Rabi was moreover touched up with frost and further damaged by the absence of winter rains.

The growth of grass was fairly good, and so was storage of fodder both by the public and the Darbar.

Two new villages were founded in connexion with the Arnia irrigation bund and were named Lajpuras in honour of the Coronation Darbar. They are both flourishing and rapidly growing.

The general statement of the agricultural statistics in Appendix A. shows the progress of cultivation and irrigation in the Khalsa for the last 16 years.

Arrangements have been made for compilation of somewhat similar statistics for the whole state, inclusive of the Jagir and all other alienated estates and lands. The following Statement gives these statistics for 3 years:—

No.	Sambat.	Irrigated land in Bighas.	Dry land in Bighas	Wells.	Houses.	Ploughs.	Cattle.	No. of wells dug.
1	1957	1,33,506	1,13,888	6374	14,576	8255	80,592	
2	1958	1,02,966	1,18,766	5778	13,228	8281	86,883	
3	1959	1,18,734	1,34,848	5892	12,947	7731	1,06,895	

CASH ASSESSMENT.

The substitution of the cash assessment for the Batai system has not been proceeded with on account of the shortage of the rainfall and of the outturn of the crops. The question has however not been lost sight of and will be kept in view next year.

In those villages where cash assessments were made last year, suspensions and remissions had to be made to a large extent owing to the failure of crops.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS.

Remissions in the more affected parts were made in the shape of the state share of the revenue under the Batai system being changed from the usual third portion to the fourth, and from the fourth to the fifth portion of the gross outturn.

PATELS AND PATWARIS.

The Patwari and Patelai system has been reformed in the Khalsa, and the practice of putting to auction the Patwari and Patelai dues has been given up. These dues are now collected departmentally.

Trained Patwaris have been engaged and arrangements have been made for training local men at the capital.

As regards Jagir villages the introduction of the reform has been found to be fraught with difficulty for the measure is calculated to lead to disclosure of abuses and of the true value of the Jagir revenues which the Jagirdars seek to keep secret.

In some cases moreover, mostly in the Rupnagar District, the Jagirdars merely pay a nominal sum per horse Jagir in lieu of the Patwari cess which they realise and thus they themselves play the part of Patwaris, although they do so in a very inefficient and careless way. The scheme therefore clashes with such Jagirdars' interests even from a pecuniary point of view. It is however being slowly proceeded with, beginning with Jagirs where no pecuniary interests are involved and with those under management.

The office of the Patel has also now ceased to be conferred on the highest bidder, and will practically become a lasting one.

THE FEUDATORIES.

The estate of Fatehgarh was encumbered with heavy debts carrying usurious rates of interest. Arrangements have been made by the Darbar for liquidation of all these debts by obtaining a loan from Seth Nemi Chand of Ajmer. The bulk of the debt has been paid away. The total amount spent on liquidation of the debts will be approximately Rs. 48,000.

The question of introduction of the State Judicial stamps in the Thikanas of Karkeri and Dhasuk on the same principle as that previously observed in dealing with Fatehgarh, is now in train of adjustment. The necessary enquiries have been made and statistics compiled for the purpose, are under consideration.

BUXI JĀGIR.

The year opened with 578 Jagirdars, comprising a Jagir of 796½ horses.

The number of the first class Nobles and other Tazimi Sirdars is 9 and 36 respectively.

During the year the infant Thakur of Bhadla died. The question of succession to his estate is under consideration.

Among other Jagirdars there were twelve deaths. In nine of these cases the deceased were succeeded by their real sons, and in the remaining three by their nearest relations on payment of suitable Nazrana. Twelve Jagir estates worth 10½ horse Jagir, in the aggregate, were resumed during the year, on account of voluntary resignations or absence of eligible heirs.

In connexion with the question of the commutation of Jagirdars' mounted service for annual cash payment of a portion of the progressive revenue of their estates, which has been held desirable both by the Resident and the Darbar, a beginning has been made during the year, with 10 petty Jagirdars holding altogether 14 horse Jagir and one, Tazimi Sirdar, viz.—the Thakur of Hingoniā. The latter agrees to give 6 annas in the rupee of the progressive revenue of his Jagir from time to time in lieu of the six months' mounted service he had ordinarily to perform, and of the Bhom Rakmana dues—all other terms and relations remaining unaltered.

Arrangements are at present in progress for commutation of the service of some of the first nine nobles.

The general scheme has however not yet been launched, as this year has again been a bad one and several other more pressing measures had to be immediately taken in hand.

The total number of Jagirdars helped by the Darbar in obtaining loans by letters of assurance was 68.

Maharaj Mansinghji of Fategarh attended at Kishangarh and performed his usual 1½ months' service during the year. There was no need of formally calling upon H. H.'s uncles for the prescribed 1½ months' service as they live at the capital all the year round.

COURT OF WARDS.

The Court of Wards is now a very popular institution and is doing its work very satisfactorily.

There were 61 wards owning estates representing 113 horse Jagir at the commencement of the year.

During the year 3 more Jagirdars owning 11½ horse Jagir came under management making a total of 64 Jagirdars worth 124½ horse Jagir.

Three Jagirdars owning a Jagir of 5 horses were released from management.

The year closed with 60 wards owning estates representing 119½ horse Jagir.

Among the more important Jaghirdar wards may be mentioned the Thakurs of Naraina and Bhamoloo, who are from amongst the first nine nobles, and the Tazimi Thakurs of Bhadun, Singla, and Narwar.

Of these Bhamolao and Singla were sent to the Mayo College in October 1902, but were sent back as being too old and unsuitable for admission. They have since their return from the Mayo College, been studying at the High School at the capital and residing in the Boarding House.

The Thakur of Bhadun has been sent to the Mayo College.

The year has again been a very unfavourable one for Jagirdars, on account of the loss of the Kharif crops and the shrinkage of the Rabi; and consequently great difficulty has again been encountered in maintaining most of the estates and financing them even with the support of the Darbar's guarantee. Arrangements are in progress for getting a banker or banking institution to finance encumbered estates on reasonable terms.

The operations for the liquidation of the debts of encumbered but otherwise capable Jagirdars, were practically suspended during the year on account of the harvests being too poor to admit of any instalments being paid.

III.—PROTECTION.

The usual Police statement is appended. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

The Police continues to work satisfactorily.

There has again been no serious or organised crime during the year, nor any case of murder. There were however two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in both of ^{which} the victims were women of immoral character who were put to ^a ^{better reser} their husbands in a fit of provocation and jealousy.

There was no case of theft of grain whs ^{area. It :} rail transport in open wagons on the Rajputana Malwa Railway during the year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Baories and Minas had this year a larger area under cultivation than in the preceding year. There was however a general complaint of failure of water in wells. Those in need were helped with bullocks and Taccavi.

There were no desertions except in Narwar the Baories of which place are still at large.

The system of identification of criminals by finger impressions has been adopted. A Kishangarh official has been trained at Abu at the Rajputana central Finger Print Bureau. He has started the work, and finger impressions of all convicts undergoing sentences for specified offences have been taken and copies of them forwarded to the central Bureau.

JAIL.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

The prisoners were employed on road making and in the Jail Darie factory.

The total earnings of the Jail prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,116 or 1½ anna per unit. The expenditure on the diet and clothing of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,322 or 1½ anna per unit.

A statement showing the Jail population is given in the Appendix C.

The accommodation provided for under-trial prisoners at the Sudder Kotwali has been improved.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

The total number of civil cases instituted during the year was 9,910 against 8,484 of the last year. The value of the former was Rs. 5,01,764 against Rs. 2,61,228 the value of the latter.

The number of criminal cases was 1,475, as against 1,779 of the last year.

The courts continue to work with despatch, 87 p. c. of the civil cases and 88 p. c. of the criminal cases on the file having been disposed of against the quinquennial percentage of 87 and 89 respectively.

There is hardly any improvement to report on the working of the courts of the Thikanas. Those of Fategarh have however shown steady improvement under the beneficial influence exercised over them by the Diwan's vigilance and visits of inspection and the interest the Maharaj now personally takes in judicial work.

The statements of the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts are given in the Appendices D and E.

IV.—MUNICIPAL.

There ^{which} ^{only} ^{by} ^{scheme} ^{bad one} ^{only} two Municipal towns, viz.—Kishangarh and Sarwar, as

The Lighting, taken in ^{by} ^{the} ^{city} ^{and} ^{Meat} ^{Market} ^{arrangements} are satisfactory.

The system of entrenchment of night soil continues, and arrangements have been made for making a more extensive use of the night soil and bone-ash manure on vegetable, cotton and other valuable crops in the Kasba lands.

The improved system of registration of births and deaths that was introduced last year and extended to the rural population also, has worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

It is in contemplation to create a Municipal board for Rupnagar too.

V.—LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The Board continues to take interest in the encouragement and preservation of local industries.

The paper makers have again been unfortunate and unable to benefit to a large extent by the regulation that is in force on their behalf.

The carpet factory has been re-opened and is doing well.

The red cloth and chintz dyers, of whom there is a large colony both at Kishangarh and Rupnagar, are thriving. Their manufactures are well known and are in demand over the greater part of Rajputana.

The Regulation that was introduced for the material benefit of the workmen and their financiers has stimulated the industry.

The thread work of Chunri scarves, which are exported in large quantities to even distant places in the Bombay Presidency and Upper India, is a fast growing industry, and gives employment at their homes to a large number of women and children of castes not used to hand labour.

The old local Khas (Andropogan Muricatus). ware industry is thriving and is a speciality of Kishangarh. Surahis, Hukkas, Pandans, (beetlenut cases), and Straw hats are now turned out of a better quality than before.

The Aluminium ware Factory conducted by Pertap Brothers makes all sorts of utensils for domestic use and is doing well.

VI.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The usual statement of rainfall is given in Appendix F.

The rains were not well distributed, but came in good showers though not in proper time.

The Kharif sowings were early and very extensive but the crops eventually dried up on account of the rains having ceased after the sprouting out of the food grain plants. It was for this reason that the hopes of a good Kharif harvest were frustrated and with the single exception of cotton all other crops were below 4 annas in the rupee.

The Rabi was a little better. The tanks did not fill and the wells also had very little water in them, but the produce of well-irrigated fields situated in the beds of tanks or rivers or on the banks of Nullahs gave an eight anna crop in the rupee.

The cultivation of carraway seed had far better results as compared with those of last year and has increased in area. It is a wet crop which requires less water and less care than others raised in this season.

The efforts that were two or three years ago made for improving the agricultural stock have been continued and are giving good results. A fresh supply of bulls both imported and home-bred has been obtained and distributed to village communities.

The cattle fair at Rupnagar was held this year in the month of August 1902. There were 1,172 cattle sold, the value amounting to Rs. 20,595 of the Imperial currency.

There are two donkey stallions, and mule breeding is making slow but steady progress. They covered 20 mares during the year.

The local breed of donkeys is also being gradually improved.

Attempts at gennet breeding have so far been unsuccessful but have not yet been given up.

The development of the marble and roofing stone quarries has been given special attention, and with concessions in railway freight it is hoped that the industry will expand and lead to an increase in revenue. The Silora stone quarries have been worked very briskly and on an organised system, in view of extending the sphere of the demand to places beyond the limit of Rajputana. They have produced 35,840 cubic feet of good roofing slabs of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,317 against 38,016 cubic feet and Rs. 12,570 of the preceding year.

The marble quarries have not been worked. Arrangements are in train for commencing work as soon as the rains begin by importing a few experts from Makrana.

The garnets that were turned out last year are still lying on hand, the purchasers having been unable to secure any reasonable offers. The German consul at Kurrachi, the head of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers has for the present been entrusted with the business and they are trying their best to establish business relations with the principal continental lapidaries. Meanwhile it has been considered advisable to wait till the glut subsides. It is expected that the glut will last a few months longer, but it is hoped that in the long run the market will come up to its normal condition, and Kishangarh will have a hold on it as before. The Imperial Institute in London has also been approached but without any appreciable degree of success. Australia has however held forth some hope.

The Mica mine at Dadia in the Arain District has not been worked properly during the year as there has been no demand for its produce.

VII.—TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

Owing to deficient rainfall and the failure of some of the crops the local and foreign trade was much below the average.

In consequence of the failure of the cotton crop, there was very little export and the Spinning Mills had to be fed by cotton imported from outside.

The chief articles of import were corn and cotton. Carraway seed, tanned skin, and ghee were the principal exports.

The cotton presses at Kishangarh and Sarwar, and the ginning press, have done better than last year.

The Somyag Spinning Mills have declared a dividend of 6 p. c. on the capital. It is under contemplation to enlarge the mills by the addition of a weaving Department.

This year has not been a good one for Tanneries. The price of the raw skins on the spot has risen whilst the selling price of the tanned skins in the English markets to which they are exported, has considerably fallen. The prices are however now gradually rising.

The Soap factory has been further enlarged, and is in a flourishing condition.

The garnet industry has been far from prosperous during the year. The glut in the European markets has told severely on all branches of industry. It is hoped that prosperity will return with the clearance of the glut in the near future and the establishment of direct relations with respectable garnet firms on the continent.

Among forest products Rosa oil is the only one the manufacture of which was attempted, but owing to deficient rainfall the distilling operations were again limited.

The Dyeing and Chintz industries continue to flourish.

Lac and Eri silk culture were to have been resumed but were kept in abeyance on account of the monsoon having been a short one. The project has however not been given up.

The indigenous Lace industry, and Aluminium factory are doing well.

The Cigarette factory continues to work for the native public both on the spot and abroad.

The Stone lime works have considerably developed in connexion with the organised efforts that have been made for working the Roofing stone and Marble quarries, and for making their outturn easily accessible to the public abroad.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

The Agricultural co-operative Banks are doing fairly well though they are still worked on a limited scale.

In all 412 cultivators had transactions with the banks against 341 of the last year, the loans amounting to Rs. 6,176.

The banks and their financiers receive the assistance of the Revenue Officials in realising their dues which are recoverable as land revenue.

The system of making deposits in the Banks has not yet proved attractive to the villagers, and with their lean purses and their habitual want of confidence in new enterprises, but little can be expected in this line until after a succession of prosperous years.

The difficulty in popularising the banks has been found to arise partly from the inertness of the villagers, and partly from the ignorance and want of tact of the village revenue officials.

The Industrial Bank, which is now an old established institution, is doing very useful work in financing the new as well as the old and declining industries.

IX.—FORESTS.

The Forests are under the Forest Superintendent Pundit Ram Narayan, who is a trained Dehra Dun Forest Ranger.

The total income of the Forest Department is Rs. 25,704 against an estimate of Rs. 29,303 showing a decrease of Rs. 4,041.

There is a sum of Rs. 13,071 due to the Department from various institutions and establishments on account of the sale of Forest produce in former years.

The bulk of the Forest revenue is derived from the sale of wood and hay, of the pods of the Accacia Genus for use as fodder and of the bark of Cacia as a tanning material, and from grazing.

The Raj land reserved as Forest is 41 square miles, which is about 5 p. c. of the total area of the State. The forests in Jagir and Feudatory nobles' estates are not included in this calculation.

BOUNDARY AND SURVEY.

A rough Survey has been made of the following :—

1. Bara Mala.
2. Chhota Mala.
3. Dowlti.
4. Tonkra.
5. Narwar.

Boundaries have been marked by stones in the following reserves :—

- (1) Chhota Mala.
- (2) Dowlti.
- (3) Tonkra.
- (4) Narwar.

The Jagirdars have been very slow to realise the benefits that are to accrue to them from the proposals that have for several years been before the Jagirdar public for bringing their Jagir forests under State supervision, in view of preventing reckless waste and promoting preservation and natural production without in any way prejudicing the proprietor's rights.

The Khatoli hill belonging to the Khatoli Jagirdars, and the Salermala forests belonging to the Sriji Maharaj of Salemabad, who is the High priest of the popular Nimbarak Sect of Vaishnavs, have however been taken under management, and arrangements have been completed for taking over the Mandaoria hill and its adjoining lands to be preserved as closed forest and grass lands.

Attention continues to be paid to the storage of fodder against famine, both by the Darbar and the public. The Forest Department had at the close of the last year a total stock of 91,234 maunds of fodder which this year has been further supplemented by a collection of 64,734 maunds, making a total of 1,55,968 maunds. Out of this 52,247 maunds of fodder has been used up leaving a balance of 1,03,721 maunds.

The question of the preservation of grass in order to make it available for use in time of need, which may not arise for eight or ten years at a stretch, has been constantly kept in view and various devices have been and are being tried. Huge sheds have thus been built at Sarwar which are calculated to ensure practically perfect protection from exposure and waste and to avoid the recurring cost of stacking and thatching.

At Raghunathpura, Moorand clay roofing has been tried and proved successful at least for smaller stacks. Both these experiments are to be repeated next year.

As a preventive against reckless waste, and the deterioration of grass, grazing has been restricted to certain areas and certain seasons only. No grazing is permitted anywhere in the reserves in the rains while the grass is growing.

The suggestions that were received from the Agricultural Department of the Government of India for providing water for cattle in the fodder reserves has been acted upon, and wells with masonry watering troughs have been provided in the Lamba and Akoria reserves where there was need for such provision.

The opportunity so kindly offered by the Government of India for training Native State officials at the grass farm at Allahabad has been availed of, and a forest Girdawar has been deputed to be trained.

Natural Reproduction has not been very satisfactory although it is better than that of last year. Roadside planting has been carefully looked after. Coppice shoots are in good condition. Babul, Khejra and Amli seeds have been sown in large quantities and have come up well. The plantation of the Anwli bush in the Rupnagar District has been extended this year. The trees planted in commemoration of the Coronation of His Majesty are looked after by the Forest Department in the Khalsa and are reported to be doing well. Those in Jagir villages are

also thriving, although gaps in them have not been so carefully filled up as those in the Khalsa.

Camel breeding has also been looked after by the Forest Department but the results have so far not been satisfactory.

It is in contemplation to start horse breeding and set aside the new Bir for this purpose.

AGRICULTURAL FARMS.

There are farms at the Head-Quarters of the Hakoomats and at the Capital.

The Himalyan wheat from Kasauli was tried in the farms to try its frost resisting properties. The frost in the last cold weather was not a severe one. Unlike local wheat and barley crops the Himalyan wheat was not affected by it. The experiment will be repeated next year.

Arrangements have been made for again making a trial of the bone-ash and lime manures in the farms as well as by private farmers.

Madar bask fibre has been collected and made into ropes which found a ready sale. Samples of it were also sent to the Lucknow paper mills and were found suitable for paper making. The difficulty about the Railway freight has yet to be solved as Lucknow is a long way off from Rajputana.

The Madar floss has also been collected and sent over to England through the Director of Economic Products for trial. It has also been spun into yarn by itself and mixed with a small proportion of cotton. The floss proves useful for mixture with the short stapled cotton for higher counts of yarn.

A block of land has been put under Madar cultivation to test the economical value of the bask fibre rope industry, and also possibly of the Madar floss trade.

The agricultural farm attached to the Jail is doing useful work. It is in contemplation to start a wind mill for irrigation but the enquiries that have so far been made in the light of the experiments performed in Madras apparently led to the conclusion that the average wind velocity in this part of the country is too slow for practically working, all the year round, an air motor which may be large enough for watering a fairly large farm. The project has however not yet been altogether given up and further enquiries are being made in view of putting up a wind mill and other simple but improved agricultural implements as examples to be copied by the peasantry.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS AND IRRIGATION.

The Public works report is given *in extenso* at the end of this report.

The Public works grant for the year amounted to Rs. 70,000, but it was curtailed to Rs. 40,000 at the revision of the budget on the partial failure of the monsoon.

The amount actually spent on Public works amounted to Rs. 67,440-7-0 of which nearly two thirds (Rs. 43,611) were spent on irrigation works, among which the Arnai and Supan bunds and the improvements of the Nawa supply cut may be mentioned as the more important ones.

Among other works may be mentioned the new wells sunk departmentally, the Boarding House recently opened in connexion with the High School, the Sarwar and Rupnagar school houses, House Surgeon's quarters, the respectable and Pardah Nashin patients' wards, the construction of city roads in Sarwar and Kishangarh, the remetalling of the road from Madanganj to Kishangarh city, and the improvement of the road from the city to the Silora quarries.

The usual statement of wells and well-irrigation is given in Appendix G.

XI.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The financial statements of actual income and expenditure for the Raj Sambat year 1959 and the revised estimates for the Sambat years 1959 and 1960 are given in the Appendices H, I and J.

The opening balance was	...	...	...	Rs.	6,88,634-3-0
Total income from all sources was	...	...	...	„	5,45,266-9-0
					Total Rs. 12,33,840-12-0
Expenditure was	...	...	...	„	5,51,522-5-3
					Closing balance was „ 6,82,318-6-9

The opening and closing balances both include an invested capital of Rs. 4,26,433-9-0.

The land revenue collections amounted to Rs. 2,19,340 against the original and revised estimates of Rs. 2,99,415 and Rs. 2,09,228 respectively.

The second instalment of Rs. 35,000 towards the repayment of the Government loan was duly paid on the 1st April 1903, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,000 to be paid in two instalments.

XII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

MEDICAL.

A private ward has been constructed for admitting respectable and Pardah Nashin patients in the new Hospital at Kishangarh, and the Hospital has been well equipped. The quarters for the Assistant Surgeon have been completed, and those for the Female Hospital Assistant taken in hand.

The new Municipal Dispensary opened last year at Sarwar is under a Hospital Assistant who is working satisfactorily. Similarly a new dispensary is soon to be opened at Rupnagar, arrangements having been made for levying a local cess in that Parganah for that purpose.

The strict measures adopted last year for registration of births and deaths give practically accurate statistics.

The mortuary statement is given in Appendix K.

There was no epidemic during the year. Malarial fever was however prevalent in the months of October, November and December, and quinine and its alkaloids were very freely distributed.

Arrangements were also made for supplying medicine chests for ordinary ailments with written instructions to school masters, village Patwaris, &c., who are periodically supervised by the Hospital Assistants stationed at the head quarters of the Parganas. These medicines are supplied out of the village communal funds.

Itinerary visits by the male and female Hospital Assistants and the Assistant Surgeon have been kept up during the year.

The vaccination operations are satisfactory. Arrangements for the supply of buffalo lymph at Tehsil centres and at the capital have worked very satisfactorily.

A Dai's (midwifery) class has been opened under the female Hospital Assistant and placed under the supervision of the Assistant Surgeon.

The Veterinary Assistant goes round in the mofussil. An epidemic of anthrax broke out in the Arain Pargana, whereon arrangements were made for vaccination of cattle with anthrax vaccine obtained from the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. In all 142 cattle in ten villages were vaccinated, and among these there was only one death—that of a calf, in whose case the disease at the time of vaccination is reported to have too far advanced to be amenable to cure by inoculation.

XIII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The High School at Kishanganh teaches up to the Middle standard of the Allahabad University in both the Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular Departments.

The result of the Middle Class examination has been only fair in the Vernacular Department, only 1 having passed out of 3 sent up. In the Anglo-Vernacular, the Allahabad examination having been abolished, the students were sent up for a similar examination started at Ajmer.

There has been a great increase in numbers this year. The total number on the school roll in all the three branches is 264 as against 205 of the last year.

The course of instruction in the Sanskrit Department has been re-organised and made conformable to the Benares Sanskrit examinations, for which some of the boys will be going up early next year.

A Boarding House has been recently opened at the capital in connexion with the High School, with special arrangements for Rajputs, which include three branches, namely (1) the Rajwis, (2) the Jagirdars and their sons and (3) the Umedwars or sons of Rajput sepoys who are generally minor off-shoots of Jagirdar families.

The first two classes are self-supporting with but few exceptions, only those who are indigent being held to be eligible for stipends. Such of the Thakurs and Jagirdars as are minors are being gradually sent to the Boarding House, excepting those whose means permit their joining the Mayo College. Thakur Gobind Singh of Bhadun has been sent to the Mayo College.

The third class consists of boys who are invariably in receipt of Petias or rations in quantities varying with their ages. These boys formerly led a truant life and lived either at their homes or in the Rajput barracks as the underlings of the sepoys.

These boys are now well-fed and decently clad and are taught drill and physical exercise along with other Rajput boys, and they and their parents alike have now come to appreciate the improvement in their situation.

Arrangement has also been made in the Boarding House for the free board and lodging of the sons of Charans, and of Brahmanas (who are Dohlidars), holders of charitable grants of land, and for this purpose a cess has been levied on Sasan (Charans'), and Dohli (Brahmanas') lands.

Fairly good accommodation has been secured for these boarders at the end of the town which with certain additions and alterations has been made suitable for the purpose.

Scholarships have also been instituted for boys continuing their studies up to the Middle Examination at the Pehsil schools, and to Pehsil school boys joining the Middle Vernacular Department at the capital.

His Highness the Maharajah takes personal interest in the education of the public in general, and of Rajputs in particular.

There are 77 inmates in the Boarding House at present, of whom 12 are Non-Rajputs, and the number is daily rising.

There are branch Boarding Houses at Sarwar, Rupnagar and Bandarsindri, which are also open for Rajput boys and sons of Brahmanas and Charan Muafidars.

There are 14 Mofussil Schools as against 12 of the last year—those at the Head-quarters of Districts being Vernacular Middle Schools while those in other villages are Halkabandi schools. There are moreover 12 private schools besides primary Pathshalas. There is also a Mission Girls' School at Kishangarh.

The school cess is gradually being extended to Jagir villages under the court of wards and to other alienated villages. As the school cess expands, the number of schools in alienated villages will also increase.

The expenditure on education was about Rs. 1,000 five years ago. It was raised to Rs. 4,101 last year, and to Rs. 6,719 in the year under report, and in the next year's budget which has just been completed, a provision has been made for an expenditure of Rs. 9,777 under this head.

XIV.—MINT.

The Mint has practically been closed during the year for silver Choisanian currency.

It was used for gold coinage and also for coinage of pure silver (Barasania) rupees made for the purpose of ensuring a standard of purity in silver jewellery as a protection against silversmiths' fraud.

The conversion of the currency has been kept in view, and the substitution of the British for local currency has been effected in connexion with the Abkari, the garnet and other mines, opium and other intoxicating drugs, stone quarries and the trade in Madanganj, so that the calculation of duty and prices in connexion with the above Departments is made in terms of British rupees.

With the short rainfall and damage of crops by frost the year was unfortunately a bad one, and consequently it failed to bring about an improvement in the exchange. The Council will however take up the conversion question as soon as the period of depression is over.

XV.—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The sale of Bhang and other intoxicating drugs at the capital has been regulated as a beginning and arrangements are in train for extending the regulation to the Head quarters of Districts.

The duty on opium was last year raised to Rs. 150 per maund and rules for regulating the cultivation and import and export of opium have since been introduced on the lines of the interstatal rules laid down by the Government of India.

XVI.—THE ABKARI.

The Abkari continues to be worked on the Central Distillery system.

Treacle and molasses were used for distillation instead of mhowa. The liquor distilled is of a better quality than before, both as regards the materials used and the presence in it of deleterious by products.

The net profit for the year under report amounts to Rs. 12,200 which is three times the income of the Abkari under the contractor in the preceding year, but is something approaching the income in former years.

The departmental management has been found to be efficient and to give good financial results. Under State management the Abkari income has trebled, and is expected in the next year to be four times that under the contractor.

In these circumstances it has been thought advisable to keep the Abkari under state management for a year or two longer so as to recover lost ground, and bring the income up to its full capacity before putting it up for auction.

XVII.—ARMY.

No radical change in system has been attempted. Economy has however been constantly exercised and the observations of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General have been always kept in view in filling up vacancies or in enrolment of recruits.

There has, however, been a steady decrease in the number of persons in receipt of rations as well as in that of women and children dependent on them. There is also a decrease of 10 in number of men in receipt of cash salaries in spite of the addition that is, from time to time, being made to the latter in consequence of the efforts that have been made to commute the rations into cash payments whenever possible.

The number of adult soldiers on the ration system also includes (1) 15 Jagirdars who have voluntarily given up their Jagirs and accepted enrolment in the infantry on the ration system and (2) 9 Rajput boys of the ration receivers' class who were in receipt of half ration as boys last year, but have since been raised to the full ration grade of adult soldiers.

If these 24 be deducted from the total number of adult soldiers of the ration system, there would remain at the end of the year only 879 soldiers against 980 of the last year, which works out to a decrease of a little over ten per cent. in two years or of 5 per cent. per annum.

The number of women and children in receipt of rations is 639 and 215 respectively, against 665 and 216 two years ago. The recipients of these rations are dependents of the adult soldiers, mostly Rajputs, and have to be gratuitously maintained even after the death of the soldiers whose dependents they are. Their number therefore does not admit of arbitrary curtailment without infliction of hardship.

A brief Report on the Public Works of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Official year ending July, 1903.

The original budget grant for Public Works inclusive of Military Works for the Raj Sambat year 1959 ending July 1903 was Rs. 70,000.

The partial failure of the rains rendered it necessary at the revision of the Budget to reduce the grant to Rs. 40,000.

A further sum of Rs. 10,000 re-appropriated from anticipated savings under certain heads of the budget was also provided for expenditure, during the latter part of the Raj year, on the Guest House, the design for which was kindly prepared by Sir Swinton Jacob about three years ago.

The total amount actually spent during the year was Rs. 67,440-0-0. It was spent as follows during the year.

MILITARY—

Original	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	100
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	,	279

CIVIL BUILDINGS—

Original	...	...	...	...	...	„	7,778
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	„	8,352

COMMUNICATION—

Original	...	...	...	...	...	„	237
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	„	2,272

IRRIGATION—

Original	...	...	...	...	...	„	32,159
Repairs and improvements	...	...	...	...	...	„	11,452

MISCELLANEOUS—

Famine Works	...	...	...	...	...	„	1,397
Railway	...	...	...	...	...	„	Nil.
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	„	3,413

TOTAL Rs... 67,440-0-0

The Military Works were all petty ones.

The original civil works completed or in progress during the year included among others :—

(1) The General Hospital at Kishangarh including (a) Completion of the quarters for the Assistant Surgeon and (b) a private ward constructed for admitting respectable and Pardah Nashin Patients in the new Hospital at Kishangarh.

- (2) A new fountain which was built at the Gaibarbag garden near the Tennis courts.
- (3) Building for the school at Sarwar.
- (4) A new Verandah added to the Maji Sahib's Haveli.
- (5) Asylum near the Central Jail at Kishangarh.
- (6) Completion of the new buildings in the Zenana Palace.

The repairs and maintenance of Civil buildings consist of petty items only.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for commencing the building of a Guest House as designed by Sir Swinton Jacob, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 40,000. The work has however not been begun as the site for the building has not yet been finally decided on.

COMMUNICATION.

Three new roads were constructed during the year—one from the Beharipole gate to the Bazar road, and the other from the former to the Dwarka Nathji's temple at the capital, and the third from the Jhela to Bazar Road at Sarwar.

The work of construction of a fair weather road from Rupnagar to Kishangarh and from Kishangarh to Sarwar was not taken in hand this year.

REPAIRS.

The road from the Deoli-Nasirabad road to the Sarwar town was repaired and remetalled as also that in the Sarwar town, which is a continuation of the former.

The road from the Kishangarh town to the Railway station is being remetalled.

IRRIGATION.

8 New irrigation wells were either sunk or in progress during the year. These wells are all situated in favourable localities, *e.g.*, in the beds of tanks, or in the vicinity of Nullahs where percolation is comparatively plentiful.

There were 12 old wells which were deepened and improved or completed. The total cost of the construction and the improvement of wells is Rs. 2,790. This number is however exclusive of the irrigation wells undertakēn by private persons under the rules in force for improvement of lands and extension of artificial irrigation by concessions and guaranteed loans or by Taccavi advances.

Other irrigation works consisted of,

- (a) Repairs and improvements of 9 old bunds.
- (b) Repairs and improvements of the Nawa feeder channel and four others which cost Rs. 6,175.
- (c) Among the new bunds in progress or approaching completion may be mentioned :—

(1) The bund across the river at Arnia in the Sarwar District, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 46,000 out of which Rs. 12,652 were spent during the preceding year and Rs. 29,587 have been spent during the year under report, making a total of Rs. 42,239. The bund has a catchment area of 16 square miles, and a capacity to irrigate over 3,000 bighas, but during the present Raj official year the whole scheme could not be carried out, and consequently the bund has been built up to a level which is only a few feet below the full height.

(2) A bund at Supan, also in Sarwar, across a small Nullah that rises about a mile higher up within the limits of the same village. This bund is very useful for converting the dry blackish soil comprised in the extensive bed of the tank into valuable Abi lands and also for increasing percolation in wells in the village.

The total number of State dams and tanks in existence in the Khalsa at the beginning of the year under review was 93, with an average capacity to irrigate 62,222 acres. This is exclusive of the MinerKutch tanks.

The total number of irrigation wells in the Khalsa at the close of the year under report was 1,979 with a capacity to irrigate 7,418 acres, whilst there were at the close of previous year 2,048 wells with an irrigation capacity of 7,130 acres.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS STATEMENT GIVING FIGURES FOR THE LAST 16 YEARS.

Serial Number.	Sambat.	Irrigated land in Bighas.	Dry land in Bighas.	Wells.	Houses	Ploughs	Cattle.	Wells dug under new rules each year.	Total No. of new wells.	REMARKS.
1	1944	49,701	38,361	1,884	5,295	3,734	41,469	54	54	
2	1945	50,767	36,014	1,864	5,342	3,790	39,389	21	75	
3	1946	46,746	32,802	1,868	5,385	3,825	44,463	54	129	
4	1947	48,623	34,077	1,836	5,445	3,846	40,453	14	143	Scarcity and drought.
5	1948	21,578	11,728	1,525	4,197	2,689	28,616	16	159	Famine and drought.
6	1949	59,632	58,748	1,941	5,523	3,758	38,825	12	171	Good rainfall.
7	1950	68,611	53,789	2,243	6,219	4,255	50,034	5	176	
8	1951	66,113	38,332	2,249	6,278	4,268	57,186	2	178	Deficient rainfall.
9	1952	60,737	39,294	2,166	6,342	4,292	57,844	7	185	Ditto.
10	1953	71,849	54,226	2,216	6,420	4,351	58,553	9	194	Ditto.
11	1254	80,080	63,659	2,252	6,732	4,630	59,412	6	200	Ditto.
12	1955	41,818	33,975	1,865	5,936	3,953	52,822	12	212	Scarcity and drought.
13	1956	17,763	46,007	1,330	4,863	2,682	28,942	157	369	Famine.
14	1957	64,444	34,132	1,991	5,563	2,984	29,603	5	374	
15	1958	40,786	34,270	2,043	5,248	3,160	38,852	24	398	
16	1959	54,490	45,243	1,705	5,366	3,197	45,576	9	407	

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE KISHANGARH POLICE FOR THE RAJ SAMBAT YEAR 1959.

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	No. of cases that remained pending at the commencement of the current year.	No. of cases instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending.	OFFENDERS.						Amount of property plundered.	Value of property recovered.
							Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Died.	Pending.		
1	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Robbery ...	...	4	4	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	189-9-0	...
6	Theft ...	8	239	247	237	10	214	146	43	5	...	20	8,636-4-3	34-0-9
7	Attempt to commit suicide	...	6	6	6	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	2,994-8-9
8	Infanticide	1	3	4	4	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Thagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Grievous hurt	1	6	7	7	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Purchasing of stolen property	2	38	40	40	...	45	33	11	1	...	...	11-8-9	631-5-9
14	Counterfeiting coin and offences against coinage	1	4	5	4	1	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rape	...	4	4	4	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cow Killing	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other Crimes	...	55	55	55	...	49	39	10	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	15	380	375	364	11	348	248	74	4	...	20	8,837-6-0	3,659-15-3

APPENDIX C.

RETURN OF THE KISHANGARH JAIL FOR THE SAMBAT YEAR 1959.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS.	Remaining at the beginning of the year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.								RELEASED.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 6 months.		Under 1 year.		Above 1 year.		Male.	Female.					Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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1	Criminal	24	1	25	95	11	106	119	12	131	90	11	101	7	1	8	22	...	22	3	73	11	84	43	1	44													29	73	50	457	72	1	73																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
2	Under trial	29	5	34	235	32	267	264	37	301	235	37	272	29</

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE WORKING OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE KISHANGARH

No.	NAME OF COURT.	No. of cases instituted.					No. of cases disposed of.				
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1	Durbar Office ...	212	125	130	222	157	163	45	52	169	114
2	Appellate Court ...	388	223	237	367	319	371	207	201	344	287
3	Buxi Jaghir's Court ...	350	107	309	240	376	316	85	255	204	331
4	Court of Small Causes ...	1922	533	2460	2757	2920	1894	505	2183	2449	2511
5	Civil Court ...	1090	370	1100	929	1527	982	288	888	717	1304
6	Court of Hakims (Mofussil.) ...	1821	756	2901	3228	3901	1734	648	2745	3061	3778
7	Thikanas ...	...	...	...	741	710	...	...	...	678	629
TOTAL ...		5783	2114	7137	8484	9910	5460	1778	6324	7622	8954
AVERAGE ...		6685					6027				

DIX D.

STATE FOR THE LAST 5 RAJ OFFICIAL SAMBAT YEARS, VIZ:—1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, & 1959.

No. of cases that remain- ed pending.					Amount of Claim.					Percentage of cases to total No. of cases.					Duration of each case in days.	REMARKS.
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959		
49	80	78	53	43	21,133	34,138	3,418	5,542	9,575	77	36	40	76	72	174	
17	16	36	23	32	48,589	36,158	26,354	24,055	24,740	95	93	85	94	90	60	
34	22	54	36	45	20,083	1,738	26,116	13,867	22,670	90	80	85	84	88	65	
28	28	277	308	409	61,931	17,859	1,03,740	1,04,447	97,195	98	94	88	90	86	4	
108	82	212	212	223	55,427	23,956	83,828	66,173	93,752	90	78	80	97	85	81	
87	108	156	167	123	62,170	24,061	1,20,395	1,19,236	2,12,889	95	86	94	94	97	12	
...	...	...	63	81	.....	.....	.....	27,908	40,943	...	...	...	91	89	27	
323	336	813	862	956	2,69,333	1,37,910	3,63,851	3,61,228	5,01,764	91	78	79	90	87	...	
658					3,26,817					85						

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE KISHANGARH

No.	NAME OF COURT.	No. of Cases instituted					No. of Cases		
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957
1	Darbar	81	46	18	28	44	66	34	14
2	Appellate Court	164	111	51	88	113	158	107	43
3	Sudder Faujdari Court	735	555	397	588	491	715	530	383
4	Court of Hakims (Mofussil)	683	752	574	821	673	658	714	553
5	Thikanas ... ..	...	...	...	254	154	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		1,663	1,464	1,040	1,779	1,475	1,597	1,385	993
AVERAGE ...		1,484					1,400		

DIX E.

STATE FOR THE LAST FIVE RAJ OFFICIAL SAMBAT YEARS, VIZ: 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 & 1959.

disposed of		No. of Cases that remained pending.					Percentages of cases to total number of Cases.					Duration of each Case in days.
1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
22	38	15	12	4	6	6	81	74	78	82	86	174
85	104	6	4	8	3	9	96	97	84	96	92	34
568	466	20	25	14	20	25	97	95	96	97	94	35
773	635	25	38	21	48	38	96	95	96	94	94	14
221	115	...	...	...	33	39	...	...	...	87	74	36
1,669	1,358	66	79	47	110	117	92	90	89	91	88	...
		84					90					

APPENDIX F.

-STATEMENT SHOWING THE RAINFALL GAUGED AT THE KISHANGARH DISPENSARY DURING THE SANDAT YEAR 1959.

No.	NAME OF MONTH.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total	
1	April	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	May	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	16	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	June	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 35	1 31	...	...	...	...
4	July	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	August	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	September	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	October	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	November	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	December	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	January	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	February	
12	March	1903	
Total			15.43

THE KISLANGARH STATE FOR THE SAMBAT YEAR 1959.

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DIX H.

OF THE KISHANGARH STATE FOR THE RAJ SAMBAT YEAR 1959.

No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		Rupees.	Ans.	Pies.	Rupees.	Ans.	Pies.
I.	Religious and Charitable,...	9,877	11	3			
II.	Palace ...	32,881	9	9			
III.	Court ...	3,970	3	0			
IV.	Departments and Courts,...	77,164	13	3			
V.	Public Works ...	67,440	7	0			
VI.	Establishment ...	52,390	7	3			
VII.	Army (sudder) ...	72,588	4	0			
VIII.	Festivals ...	1,601	1	0			
IX.	Perganahs,...	48,254	9	0			
X.	Vakils ...	6,786	14	6			
XI.	Rewards and Gifts ...	8,775	13	3			
XII.	Guests ...	2,358	0	6			
XIII.	Travelling and Bhutta ...	37,909	0	9			
XIV.	Miscellaneous ...	4,619	15	6			
XV.	Permanent advances ...	8,958	4	0			
XVI.	Unforeseen and extraordinary ...	1,20,945	3	3	5,51,522	5	3
	Closing balance ...				6,82,318	6	9
	GRAND TOTAL,...				12,33,840	12	0

invested capital of Rs. 4,26,433-9-0.

DIX I.

OF THE KISHANGARH STATE FOR THE RAJ SAMBAT YEAR 1959.

No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		Rupees.	Ans.	Pies.	Rupees.	Ans.	Pies.
I.	Religious and Charitable... ..	11,205	11	9			
II.	Palace	43,609	1	3			
III.	Court	4,765	3	6			
IV.	Departments and Courts... ..	8,0221	8	0			
V.	Public Works	40,000	0	0			
VI.	Establishment	48,685	3	6			
VII.	Army (sudder)	75,541	3	3			
VIII.	Festivals	2,400	0	0			
IX.	Perganahs... ..	40,708	3	6			
X.	Vakils	5,807	0	0			
XI.	Rewards and Gifts	13,000	0	0			
XII.	Guests	5,000	0	0			
XIII.	Travelling and Bhutta	15,000	0	0			
XIV.	Miscellaneous	6,000	0	0			
XV.	Permanent advances	10,000	0	0			
XVI.	Unforeseen and extraordinary ...	1,45,000	0	0			
	Total expenditure... ..				5,46,943	2	9
	Estimated closing balance ...				2,87,641	7	3
	GRAND TOTAL				8,34,584	10	0

invested capital of Rs. 4,26,433-9-0.

APPEN

ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUDGET ESTIMATE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

[illegible]

N. B.—The opening and closing balances are exclusive of

